

The North Carolina Republican.

JAMES H. HARRIS, - - - - - EDITOR.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
For Vice-President—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President:
STATE AT LARGE:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of the Sixth Congressional District.
GEORGE B. EVERITT, of the Seventh Congressional District.
DISTRICTS:
JOHN B. RESPASS, of the First Congressional District.
WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON, of the Second Congressional District.
SAMUEL W. WATTS, of the Third Congressional District.
GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of the Sixth Congressional District.
JAMES G. RAMSAY, of the Seventh Congressional District.
WILLIAM B. TRULL, of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—RALPH P. BUXTON, of Cumberland.
For Lieut. Governor—RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg.
For Secretary of State—RICHARD M. NORMENT, of Robeson.
For State Auditor—RILEY H. CANNON, of Jackson.
For State Treasurer—AARON D. JENKINS, of Gaston.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ARCHIBALD R. BLACK, of New Hanover.
For Attorney General—AUGUSTUS M. MOORE, of Chowan.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—1st DISTRICT—CYRUS W. GRANDY, of Pasquotank.
For Congress—2nd DISTRICT—WILLIAM P. CANADAY, of New Hanover.
For Congress—3rd DISTRICT—MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
For Congress—4th DISTRICT—WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Mecklenburg.
For Congress—5th DISTRICT—DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

(To be voted throughout the State.)

For Judges of the Superior Court.

FOR JUDGE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

FOR JUDGE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

JAMES H. HEADEN, of Chatham.

ELECTION—Tuesday, November 24, 1880.

SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by notifying us at once. The illegibility of the names is frequently the cause of error on the part of the mailing clerk. All names, therefore, should be written in a plain, legible hand.

THE Democratic Senate of North Carolina and the Democratic Magistrates of Pasquotank county both elected colored men to office. Now cease calling the Republican party the negro party. It is the party of the people, and is pledged to restore to the masses the rights stolen from them by Gen. Cox and Gov. Jarvis in 1875.

DEMOCRATIC challengers, under Chairman Mason's system, will be instructed to look for discrepancies between the registration and the poll books. To make it plain: if the name "Marcus Jones" appears on the registration book, and the clerk of the election in 1875 entered on the poll book the name "Mark Jones," this is to give rise to Democratic "chin music," to kill time.

THE ELECTION LAW.—In the abstract of this law there is an error, which the intelligent reader will correct. Under the sub-head of "registering and voting," instead of the words, "following exceptions," in first line of the second paragraph, read, "foregoing exceptions," and substitute a comma after "exceptions," instead of a colon. Get the abstract, read it and govern yourself accordingly. File away the paper containing it, so as to have the election law ready for reference and use, during the canvass and on the day of election.

MAJ. BLEDSOE'S CANVASS.

Maj. Bledsoe, Republican candidate for Congress in the 4th district, is making a splendid and most effective canvass. Everywhere he is greeted by large and attentive audiences composed of both parties. His speeches are masterly and convincing, and while exciting Republicans to the highest pitch of enthusiasm makes disastrous roads upon the ranks of the Democracy. His competitor, Gen. Cox, is but a child in his hands. To say that he has in every encounter completely vanquished that gentleman is a mild form of expression for the severe punishment which he has invariably inflicted upon him. Maj. Bledsoe is, without doubt, one of the best stump speakers in the country. He has not his equal perhaps in the State. He is eminently a man of the people. He understands their condition, he knows their wants and sympathizes with them in all that pertains to their political, educational and material interests.

In the present struggle of the people against their tyrants, Maj. Bledsoe is naturally found on the side of the former, proving himself one of the most efficient champions of their cause. Being so thoroughly identified with the masses in thought and feeling he knows how to address himself to them in a manner to be understood and appreciated. He is well known throughout the district, and has the confidence of the laboring classes, white and colored. They know that he is no demagogue, but that his utterances are the honest convictions of a man who is acquainted with the character and record of the Democratic party, who perceives its despotic policy, its dangerous tendencies and the direful results that will inevitably follow its continuation in power.

The present crisis demands leaders of Maj. Bledsoe's stamp. The people will follow him because they see plainly that Democratic supremacy means the destruction of free government and the extinction of their liberties. Hundreds of Democrats only need the impulse of Maj. Bledsoe's powerful appeals to induce them to break from their party and vote the Republican ticket. From all parts of the district comes the gratifying intelligence that the Republican ranks are swelling by accessions from the Democratic camp. It requires some courage on the part of a life-long Democrat to throw off his party allegiance and go over to the opposition. The man who does this in North Carolina subjects himself to misrepresentation, ostracism and abuse. Hence the fact that men are renouncing their connection with the Democratic party and pledging themselves to Buxton and Bledsoe, gives evidence of a growing spirit of independence among our citizens that foreshadows the triumphant election of Maj. Bledsoe to Congress.

FOREWARND! FOREARMED!

The county of Wake is Republican. No man outside of an asylum for the insane will assert the contrary. Mr. W. S. Mason, Chairman of "The Central Hancock, Jarvis and Cox Club of Wake county"—a body that provides in its printed plan, for ascertaining "who can influence any colored voters" (tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon) "to vote the Democratic ticket"—knowing that his party is in the minority, has been busy, for several weeks, copying the registration books of the various precincts and maturing a system of challenging, whereby the colored voters may be put to much trouble. Earth will roll as usual that short November day, and the Democrats have made their calculations that, by challenging (for the Constitution of Chairman Mason's Club provides for this work on election day) many votes will be lost to the Republicans, the sun disappearing before the Democratic challengers cease asking their time-killing questions. Colored voters! see to it that you have friends at the polls to identify you, but first see that your name is correctly written on the registration book.

DEMOCRATIC APATHY.—One of the Democratic papers published in New Bern complains of the apathy prevailing in the ranks of the Democracy of that section.

There is nothing strange in this. The people of Craven can not be very enthusiastic in the support of a party that has stolen from them most of their rights. The Magistrates of that county were so modest (!) that, in electing a Board of County Commissioners, they ignored all material from which to select except their own body. It was a bad day for the freemen of this State when Gen. Cox telegraphed to Robeson.

Let all attend the Colored People's Fair, which opens on the 27th inst.

"ALL THE INTELLIGENCE.—One of the reasons given by the Democracy for robbing the people of the right to elect Magistrates, is, that in some of the eastern counties ignorant men were sometimes elected. Let us see: In one of these same counties, on the first Monday in August, the Justices met with the Commissioners and actually forgot to levy any tax on the poll! They are all Democrats, in the choosing of whom the people had no voice, because of the standing of that telegram of Gen. Cox's.

A very aged and good old gent, standing near the corner last week, shouted as he said: "I belong to de army of de Lord." A mischievous lad over the way replied by saying: "Sorry to tell you old man, you're far from head-quarters."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

To the Editor of The Republican:—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 6, 1880.
If these articles, the 13th, 14th and 15th are not the results of the war, what are the results of the war?

Those who took up arms in 1861 were from the South as well as the North; no Mason's and Dixon's line divided them. They dwelt in the slave States and inhabited the free. They fought to defend the Union. "The Union must and shall be preserved," was the sentiment that animated the breasts and strengthened the arms of every Union soldier.

The Union was what they fought for to establish on a surer basis.

To construe the constitution as a supporter of "Liberty," to establish "Justice," to promote "the welfare," and to establish the Union on a firmer and lasting basis. These are the results of the war.

Slavery, as contended by all, was sectional; it was also contended to be true, that liberty is National. The blood of millions has been devoted to Liberty; on its altars have been sacrificed the purest and best blood of mankind. (Should the poorest of to day present a more fitting sacrifice to liberty's behests?) Can slavery boast of such martyrdom? It was this sectional feeling that caused the war, and the results of the war are the promulgation of these truths, "That the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof is the supreme law of the land." To construe the constitution as a supporter of Liberty. We know while the Government was in the hands of the sectionalists it was governed in their interests. For example, there were the Dred Scott decision and the Fugitive Slave Bill; the latter passed and the former given in the interests of the sectionalists. Their doctrine was that the constitution could not interfere with their rights as States. In other words, that a State law in the State was above the law of Congress. That the State was above the constitution of the United States, and that the constitution of the United States applied only to the United States as a whole.

The constitution secures to all the blessings of liberty; now where the blessing of liberty is to be established, the curse of slavery must be destroyed. Slavery was abolished before the end of the war; it was not wrested from the South as a punishment; it was as much a war measure as any that was adopted during the war, and to reenter the Union, which the States sought to destroy, they had to adopt the constitution then existing before entering it.

One of its results was to establish justice. Now what is justice? Is it to bind the manacles of slavery on the limbs of our fellow man? to make them more galling? Is it to say that because one man's skin is darker than another's, therefore he is not entitled to breathe the same air, and to enjoy the blessings of liberty, that one of a lighter skin is allowed to breathe and enjoy? That the penal law of the former must not be applied to the latter, that the idea of equality before the law is a myth? No! such is not justice.

Justice is to give to the weak what the strong can demand by force, to protect the weak against the strong, to have the laws impartially enforced, and to give to all the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

One of the results of the war is also to promote the welfare of all. No class legislation must be enacted. The constitution says that a citizen of one State was a citizen of every State; before the war a citizen of New York was not considered in a Southern State as a citizen entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of that particular State; now no matter what State a citizen is from, whether the cold bleak winds of Maine have blown upon him, or the hot rays of a Georgia sun have burnt his skin, he possesses the same rights of an American citizen and carries them with him wherever he goes.

These are a small part of the results of the war. Are not these rights among those enumerated in the constitution and independent of the 13th and 15th articles of the constitution? And as it was stated before are they not confirmatory of those rights contained in the original?

The rights of the States are not obliterated by the war, but the rights of the people are more understood. The Union as promulgated by the fathers, is not a rope of sand, falling to pieces by its weight, but a bundle of bars of iron made up of States wedded together in the fires of adversity and brought therefrom a Union of States with a strength to stand the storm of battle and the elements and the march of time.

J. A. H.

THE GRANDEST STEAL OF THE AGE.

[From The Raleigh Signal.]

It is generally believed that the pretended sale of the Western North Carolina railroad by Gov. Jarvis to W. J. Best, was the grandest steal ever perpetrated on the people of this State. Let us examine the facts as they are:

COST OF THE ROAD.
The original appropriation of bonds under the act of 1854-55, to the Western North Carolina railroad was \$4,000,000. Of this amount \$937,000 were retired by exchanges with other companies for stocks or bonds since the war, under authority of law, leaving the amount of bonds now outstanding \$3,043,000.

The appropriation for this road, in special tax bonds, for which Gov. Jarvis voted in 1868 was \$4,000,000.

From the time the road was bought in 1875, by the State, to the date of the pretended sale to Mr. Best, the State had paid out \$1,300,000 in buying and constructing the road.

In addition to these expenses by the State, the counties of Burke and McDowell each subscribed \$50,000 for stock in the road, and these counties have been heavily taxed to meet the interest on these bonds.

Now, what has the road cost?—
Bonds under act of 1854-55, \$3,043,000
Special tax bonds under act of '68, 4,000,000
Paid by State since the road was bought by the State, 1,300,000
Private subscriptions, 1,000,000
Paid by Burke and McDowell, 100,000

Total, \$9,443,000
Here are nine million four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, without counting interest paid by the State from 1854 to 1861, on the first appropriation in bonds, without counting the sum received from the sale of the special tax bonds and the interest paid thereon, and without counting the interest on the county subscriptions. In round numbers the road, at the time it was turned over to Mr. Best, had cost the people of the State TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

ITS MANAGERS SINCE 1874.
The road was bought by the State early in the year 1875. It was managed by the Democrats for five years, and at the time of the pretended sale to Mr. Best, the road was absolutely worn out and the State, according to Gov. Jarvis, Treasurer Worth and Secretary of State Saunders, was bankrupt and could not complete the road.

THE STATE BANKRUPT—ENORMOUS TAXATION FOR THE YEAR 1881!

The amount of money that would have been required to be raised by taxation for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1881, on account of the gross mismanagement of the Western N. C. railroad and the extravagance and increase of expenses in running the State government, by Gov. Jarvis and his administration, according to the published letters of Gov. Jarvis, Treasurer Worth, Secretary of State Saunders, and Mr. J. W. Wilson, President of the Western N. C. railroad, would have been SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, itemized as follows:

State Treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880,	\$250,000
Ordinary expenses of the State government for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1881,	557,000
Interest on consolidated State debt due and payable January 1st, 1881,	160,000
To continue work on the Western North Carolina railroad,	260,000
To repair Western N. C. railroad with iron, engines, road-bed,	500,000

Total taxes for 1881, \$1,727,000
This would have been more than three times the amount of tax paid for the fiscal year ending September 1880. This was the point to which Gov. Jarvis and his administration had brought the State, which made it necessary to sell the Western N. C. railroad to prevent the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats in this State in November next.

THE ROAD ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY!

The act ordering the sale of the road to Mr. Best actually gives the road away. This property has already cost the people of the State ten million of dollars, and when completed to Paint Rock, and connections made with the great Western States, will be the most valuable piece of property in the South. It is the key to the Mississippi Valley, and is the nearest route from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other great cities of the Western States, to the Atlantic ocean, and will be the cheapest route to foreign markets. Eminent railroad men are of the opinion that the road to Paint Rock when completed would have paid sufficient dividends to relieve the people of the State of all taxes for State purposes, just as the Georgia State road paid that State money enough for many years to do away with all taxation for State purposes. Now what is the State to receive for this invaluable property? It would be supposed that if the work already done cost ten millions of dollars, that at least that sum ought to have been paid the State for property that when completed will be valuable beyond measure. Not so. The State is not to receive one cent in money for the road. It is provided in section 12 of the act, that Mr. Best shall deliver to the State \$550,000 in first mortgage bonds, and when this is done the lien held by the State upon the road will no longer exist. Was there ever a greater fraud perpetrated upon any people? These bonds have not been delivered yet, and when delivered will not be worth much more than the paper they are printed upon. Such is the record. The shameful and unwarranted giving away of the most valuable piece of property owned by the State, and which, when completed, would have paid all State expenses and relieved the people of all taxation to raise money to run the State government. For this act Gov. Thomas Jordan Jarvis and his administration are solely responsible.

NO NECESSITY FOR THE SALE.
There was no necessity for the pretended, or

actual bona fide sale of the road. Both parties were pledged to complete the road. The people would have made any reasonable sacrifice to have completed the road. The State has the convict labor. They must be fed and clothed; they could have been employed on the road until it was all graded and ready for the bridges, cross-ties, iron and rolling stock. For these articles of superstructure the State could have paid the ready money out of the Treasury, and thus retained the ownership and control of the road, and would have been the recipient of every dollar of dividends earned by the road, except the small amount going to the private stockholders. The manifesto of Col. Walter Clark, so fearfully demoralized Gov. Jarvis and his ring, that they sold the road as the only means of preventing the utter rout and defeat of the Democratic party. The success of the party was the only thing that was thought of. Utter ruin may be visited upon the people hereafter, as the result of the sale of the road, but this was not cared for, provided the people could be deceived so as to enable Gov. Jarvis and his ring to carry the State in November next.

PEOPLE NOT RELIEVED OF TAXATION.

Gov. Jarvis and his ring said that the sale of the road to Mr. Best would relieve the people of more than half the taxes they were paying for State purposes. If this had been true, the relief ought to have commenced as soon as Mr. Best took charge of the road. But such is not the fact. Each property owner paid twenty-four cents on every hundred dollars valuation of his property in 1879, the same rate is levied and will be collected this year. The Legislature, at the extra session in March last, made no reduction of this tax. The road has been given away to Mr. Best, and the people are now required to pay the same amount of taxes as paid by them when they owned and controlled the road.

NOTHING HAS BEEN PAID BY MR. BEST.

Mr. Best has paid nothing. The floating debt of \$30,000 has not been paid. The \$550,000 in bonds have not been delivered to the State. The State is still bound for the \$850,000 in bonds, with which the road was purchased in 1875. The State is still bound for the \$3,043,000 of bonds issued under the act of 1854-55. The State is morally and honestly bound for the amount of money expended on the road received from the sale of the special tax bonds, for which issue Gov. Jarvis voted. The State is now feeding, clothing and guarding the convicts at work on the road, and yet Mr. Best has not paid the debts owing by him and has not relieved the State of her liabilities on account of the road, and has not relieved the people of any portion of their taxes for this year. Was there ever a more deliberate and premeditated swindle perpetrated upon a civilized people? For it, Gov. Jarvis and his ring are solely responsible.

BEST BANKRUPT AND DESERTED.

We are informed that there are judgments against Mr. Best docketed and unpaid in Cabarrus county, on debts incurred by Mr. Best when he was engaged in the mining business in that county. Mr. Best is, therefore, bankrupt, otherwise, the Sheriffs of the State would sell his property and pay his debts. That Mr. Best cannot carry out his contract, and that he has been deserted is proven by the fact that Messrs. W. R. Grace, James D. Fish, and J. Nelson Tappan, who were the original contractors with Mr. Best, have withdrawn from the contract and now have nothing to do with Mr. Best and his railroad swindle. These men doubtless found out that they were being used as tools to effect the election of Jarvis and his ticket, that the railroad would not be completed, that a grand swindle was to be perpetrated on the people of the State, and they, being honest men, withdrew from the contract and ceased to have anything to do with Mr. Best and Gov. Jarvis and his railroad ring.

THE ROAD TO DUCKTOWN NOT TO BE BUILT.

It is generally understood that the road to Ducktown will not be built. It is not believed that Mr. Best ever intended to build that line of the road. The completion of the road has not progressed one inch toward Asheville since Mr. Best took control of the road. No work has been done beyond Asheville towards Paint Rock. Nothing has been done on the Ducktown line and nothing will be done.

NO DAMAGES RECOVERABLE.

The 11th section of the contract as signed by Messrs. Best, Grace, Fish and Tappan, provides that no damages shall be recoverable against them or either of them for any breach of their contract. The people may be defrauded and swindled, the road may languish and not be completed for years, and for all this wrong and injury to the people of the State there is no remedy. Was there ever such a contract entered into by sensible people? Was fraud, peculation, rascality and swindling, ever more apparent in any transaction? Gov. Jarvis and his ring ticket are responsible for all this. They deserve to be buried so deep, by the hand of outraged public opinion, that the trumpet of resurrection will never (a)waken them. The sturdy yeomanry of the mountains ought to see to it that they are beaten fifty thousand in November next.

THE CLIMAX.

To cap the climax, we reproduce the following from The New York Herald, which shows that Mr. Best is behind in his payments as Receiver in New York City:—

WAKE UP MR. BEST!

New York, August 20, 1880.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Pardon me if I should wish to take up a few lines in your Herald Complaint Book. I am in a fix with the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution, of which Mr. Best is Receiver, but I have not received a penny since the 15th of March, 1878. I would only like to know if ever I will get any of my hard-earned pennies, which are still due me, or has that department gone to sleep forever? Am I together with other losers, to whistle for the balance of our money? Mr. Best's answer is usually, when I see him, "Can't tell; wait till the Court decides!" Is the Court dead too?

SUFFERER.